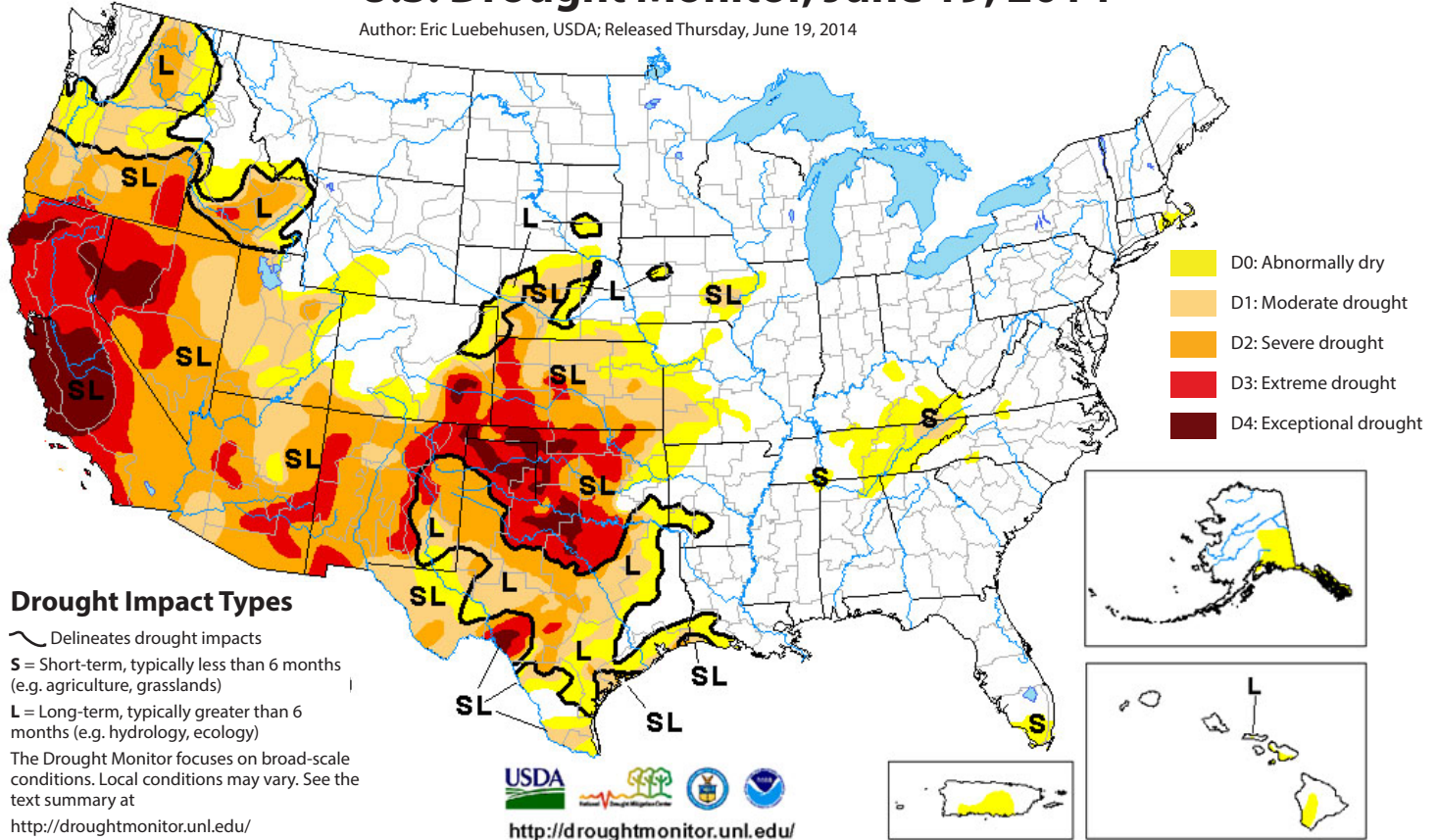


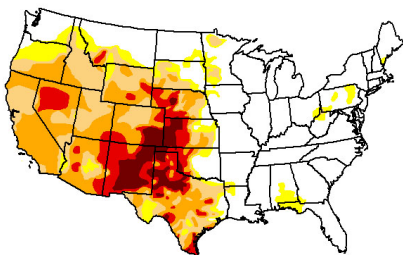
U.S. Drought Monitor, June 19, 2014

Author: Eric Luebehusen, USDA; Released Thursday, June 19, 2014



This week's summary: Currently about 35% of the contiguous U.S. is in moderate (D1) to exceptional (D4) drought, in contrast to this time last year, when almost 45% of the contiguous U.S. was classified as D1-D4. Drought conditions prevail in the far West (California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona) and the Plains states of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. D4, the most extreme category, covers a bit more than 3% of the contiguous U.S., compared to this time last year when about 4% of the country was experiencing exceptional drought (D4). Drought conditions east of the Mississippi are relatively minimal.

Looking back: U.S. Drought Monitor, June 18, 2013

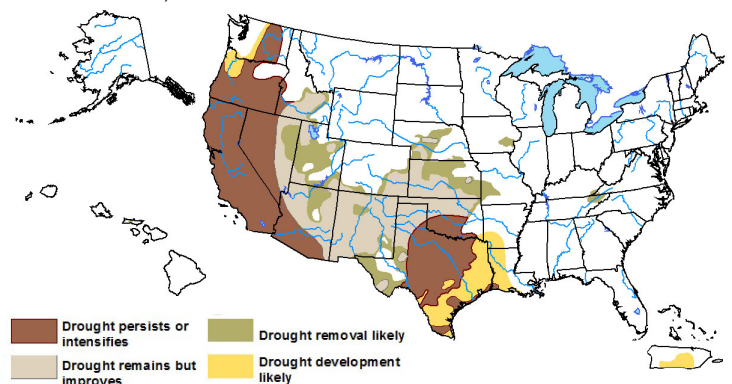


At this time last year, drought blanketed states west of the Mississippi River, across the Rockies to the coast, except for the northernmost states of Washington, Montana and North Dakota. The most intensely affected

areas were in the Great Plains, particularly Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, as well as northern Nevada and almost all of New Mexico. There were only small patches of drought east of the Mississippi. <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/MapsAndData/MapArchive.aspx>

Drought outlook through September, 2014

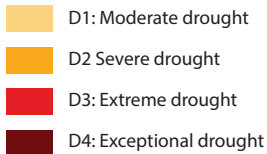
Released June 19, 2014



Author: David Miskus, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.html

The outlook for the rest of summer and early fall shows the possibility of improvement in the interior West and Great Plains. Drought is likely to persist or intensify in already hard-hit areas of Oregon, California, western Nevada and southern Arizona, as well as central Texas and southern Oklahoma, spreading to more of Texas in the east and south, western Louisiana and northwest Oregon. States east of the Mississippi, in the northern Midwest and northern Rockies are likely to remain drought-free.

Agriculture



Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and California are all seeing significant portions of their agricultural crops and livestock affected by drought as of early June. The chart below compares proportions of hay and winter wheat crops, and cattle affected by varying degrees of drought.

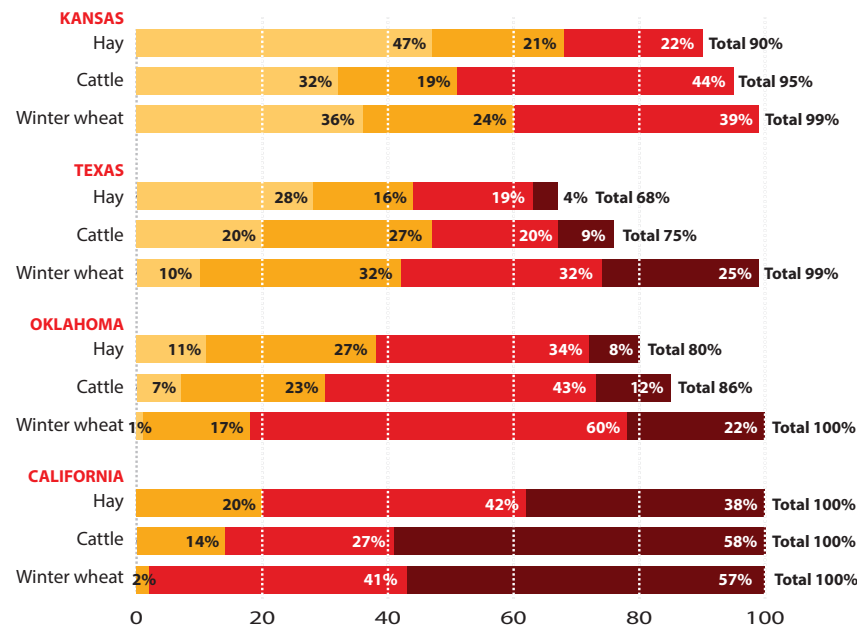
Other crops and locations are affected as well. In Kansas, 84% of the soybean crop and 88% of corn are

affected by drought. In Texas, drought is impacting 87% of the corn.

Drought in Idaho touches 59% of its hay and 71% of its cattle. In Oregon, 73% of the hay and 54% of the cattle are affected. 65% of Utah's hay is in drought. 97% of the cattle in New Mexico are in drought. And drought in Washington State touches 52% of the hay and 62% of the winter wheat.

Drought-affected crops in selected states

As of June 10, 2014

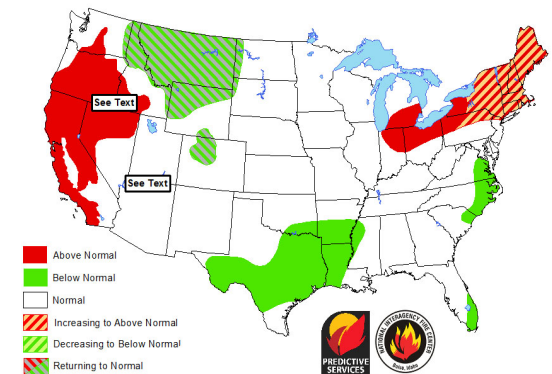


<http://usda.gov/oce/weather/Drought/AgInDrought.pdf>

Wildfire

Potential for significant wildfires

For August and September 2014



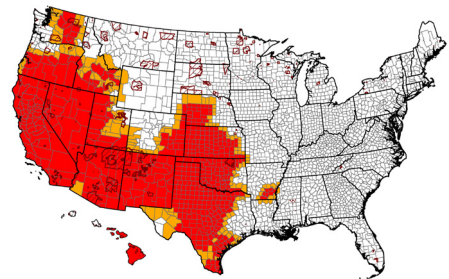
Chances for end-of-summer fire danger will be above normal in much of California, Nevada, Oregon, northern Indiana and Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, southern Michigan and far western New York State. Conditions will increase in risk throughout New England, which is likely to develop above-normal chances for wildfires. Chances for wildfire will decrease throughout Montana and neighboring states. Central Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, as well as the midAtlantic coast and the tip of Florida, will have less-than-normal wildfire potential.

Disaster Declarations

Counties undergoing drought disasters, designated by the USDA in 2014

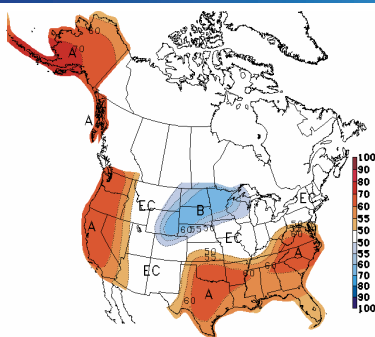
As of June 11

Any county declared a primary (red) or contiguous (orange) disaster county makes producers in that county eligible for certain emergency aid.



http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=DISASTER_ASSISTANCE

Chances for normal temps, precipitation



Temperature outlook

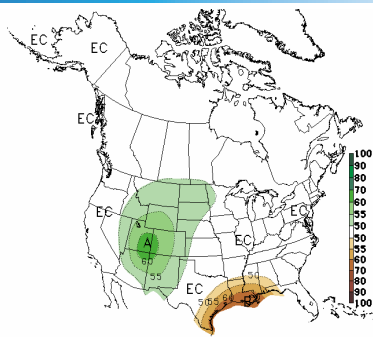
July/August/September 2014

White areas show equal chances for above-normal, normal or below-normal temps

Orange areas show higher chances for above-normal temperatures

Blue areas show higher chances for below-normal temperatures

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/seasonal.php?lead=1



Precipitation outlook

July/August/September 2014

White areas show equal chances for above-normal, normal or below-normal precip

Green areas show higher chances for above-normal precipitation

Brown areas show higher chances for below-normal precipitation

Outlook Partners

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 NOAA/NWS Weather Prediction Center
www.hpc.ncep.noaa.gov
 NOAA/NWS Climate Prediction Center
www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

NOAA/National Climatic Data Center
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov>
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www.usda.gov/oce
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www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov
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National Drought Outlook | June 2014
www.drought.gov/drought/content/resources/reports